

Table 3-23. Soil Types and Properties at the Klondike Flats Site

Soil Name	Taxonomy	Depth (inches)	pH	Salinity (mmho/cm)	Permeability (inches/hour)	Available Water (percent)	Textural Class	Clay (percent)	Erodibility Factors ^a
Chipeta	Clayey, mixed (calcareous), mesic, Typic Torriorthents	5-20	7.4-9.0	8-16	0.06-0.2	9-16	Clay to silty clay loam	30-45	K = 0.43 T = 1 Wind = 6
Ravola	Fine-silty, mixed (calcareous), mesic Typic Torrifluvents	> 60	7.9-9.0	4-16	0.2-6.0	10-18	Silt loam	15-35	K = 0.43 T = 5 Wind = 4
Toddler	Fine-silty, mixed (calcareous), mesic Typic Torrifluvents	> 60	7.9-9.0	2-8	0.6-2.0	10-18	Silt loam to fine sandy loam	18-35	K = 0.32 T = 5 Wind = 4
Glenton	Coarse-loamy, mixed (calcareous), mesic Typic Torrifluvents	> 60	7.9-8.4	< 8	2.0-6.0	8-18	Silt loam to fine sandy loam	5-18	K = 0.24 T = 5 Wind = 3
Nakai	Coarse-loamy, mixed, mesic Typic Calciorthids	40->60	7.4-8.4	< 2	2.0-6.0	10-16	Fine sandy loam to loamy fine sand	10-18	K = 0.28 T = 3 Wind = 3

^aErodibility factors:

K, used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation, is an indicator of the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Values range from 0.02 to 0.69; the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion.

T is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of water or wind erosion in tons per acre per year.

Wind erosion factors range from 1 to 8; the lower the value, the more susceptible the soil is to wind erosion.

mmho/cm = millimhos per centimeter.

Source: SCS 1989.